

CHINESE AUTONOMY IS HOPE OF NATION

Occupation of Zones by Foreign Powers a Barrier to Self-Development.

PEOPLE NOW AWAKENING

Japan Shares in Responsibilities, but Cannot Shoulder Them All.

By CLARENCE E. BOWORTH.

Written Especially for the Australasian Far Eastern Section of THE SUN.

The big problem of the Far East is China—not Japan. Japan's activity in China is natural, any other evidence of the development of a people successful enough in managing their own affairs to command places among the great nations. When Japan was forced open, and by ourselves made to take place in international commerce, we should have expected that Japan eventually would play her part in world affairs and international politics, and anticipated that time which is now here. Moreover, we should have foreseen and so should the rest of the world that Japan would some time play an important part in the development of China because of the closeness of the people racially and geographically. It may be that with the anticipation of a new commercial era diplomatic astigmatism dimmed our vision. Whatever it was some mental error of the past developed a prejudice.

Nothing is individual about this present attitude of many Americans toward the Japanese. This stunt of ours of setting people upon a pedestal and then knocking them off seems to be a typically American procedure. We fought the fight to free the negroes that they might have an equal chance—not social equality but an opportunity to use all the ability these Africans (which we forced to be Americans) might possess to develop. The idea of intimate social equality has never been suggested by them or by us, but we gave them the power of commercial equality and then proceeded to kick the props from under them. We in the North have been the greater offenders, just as we were the greater agitators.

The Case of the Philippines.

Then we proceeded to duplicate this pedestal setting, prop kicking in the Philippines by promising restoration of the islands and complete independence to the people without taking into consideration the possibility that outside influences or dangers might arise from which they would wish to protect our wards. When the time came to give the things we promised we found ourselves quibbling and holding on and giving the Philippines to understand that we do not consider their advancement sufficient as yet, when all the time it is something else which controls our policy. Result, the Philippine think we consider them more or less delinquent.

These unfortunate strainings of relations would not happen if we were less prone to jump at conclusions and talk, talk, talk to the limit of our imaginations.

In Tennyson's "Princess" the old King finds a fine sounding phrase every once in a while and then uses it as often as possible. Too many Americans have

done the same thing concerning the Japanese. "A nation of imitators." "The Germans of the East." They stole their art from China! all are familiar phrases dug up as often as the nation is mentioned. As a matter of fact, Japan copied the family of modern nations after present commerce and manufacture were established. There has been little original about our journey into exporting. We are simply copying England, Germany and the rest.

Japan copied the German police and military system, the English naval ideas and American methods of selling because these particular countries seemed to offer the best patterns for the several lines of endeavor. If more talk told the whole truth, this gossip concerning Japan would not be unfair. Judging by standards, Japan seems to have shown splendid discretion in making her choices.

Japan's Mission in China.

As for stealing her art from China—what if she did? Where did we get ours? Japan knew a good thing when she saw it—and gave it to the world. We should thank her for the service. The respectable fact of the whole thing is that these products of China were not given to the world by China herself. America and the European nations are absolutely to blame for this circumstance.

Japan was left an entity—a sovereign state—and responded nobly to modern influence. China never had the chance for the great Powers simply whisked into her territory, establishing their own zones of sovereignty and followed a policy of maximum grabbing for a minimum of giving. China was in such an unfortunate internal state when modern nations came into more than casual contact with her that whatever offered temporary relief was grabbed without any thought of the morrow. The intruding nations looked upon the situation as the opportunity of the day and commercial instinct failed to suggest that the great Powers were one of ultimate liquidation of a great nation. Now Japan has undertaken a work of reconstruction in that part of China nearest her own borders and the howl goes up because it is fashionable to howl at Japan.

Japan was first to see, or at least she was the first nation honest enough to give expression to the idea, that China must receive cooperative help from nations fitted to work in harmony for her good, and while Americans yelled loudest over Shantung, Japan, knowing the honesty of her intentions, announced her idea of establishing a new era in China, in the method of her acquisition, by forming an international settlement at Shantung as now prevails in Shanghai rather than a purely Japanese settlement which under the treaty with China she was entitled to do.

Closing the "Open Door."

These zones over which outside nations hold individual sway must not be increased in number. Their continued existence abrogates the possibility of restoring sovereignty to China and makes the "open door" merely a quagmire. If those already existing could be internationalized, China would respond quickly to the unselfish attitude of the outside nations which would necessarily result in effort to reconstruct China so that this cooperation would pay those who participate in the work. Despite all the threats of to-day, the promise of gain controls most effort even when the apparent motive is unselfish.

The motive to guide all nations in these relations with China must be a reestablishment of national spirit in the Chinese so that they may again become a competent sovereign people. The national spirit in China is awakening through the progressive thought of her students, which is hopeful, but with so many of China's millions engaged from hour to hour in assuring themselves a pittance of rice to sustain life another day, not much mental strength is left to reflect upon national issues and less is offered of incentive to patriotic thought. China is exactly in the position of a

family owning a mansion for a home finding itself in dire financial distress. To relieve the situation housing is offered another family on promise of contribution to the general maintenance. But, repairs and maintenance exceed these contributions and the taking in of other families goes on and on, offering temporary relief each time a new bargain is made, the while undermining the whole security of the home until the head of the family is no longer lord of his own castle and becomes hopelessly involved—a cowed creature. Already all but 21 per cent of China's territory has been parceled out to foreigners through this malicious system of concessioning and of all conceded territory Japan holds but 4 per cent. Since 1840, whenever China has tried to lift herself out of this position some one of these intruding nations has stepped squarely upon her and pushed her back into the quagmire.

China's Hope of Revival.

In the south, opium gave an outside nation millions in profit in a business which contributed not only nothing constructive to China but brought many of her millions to a living death, and because China fought this debilitating, demoralizing influence—and lost—her meagre indemnity was imposed upon her and the gateway to her rich southern country passed into absolute possession of a foreign Power. China's whole coast is dotted with these spots which prevent her autonomous reconstruction. The expansion of the size and strategic value of these spheres is still going on. With territorial aggression in the south, the country, or the countries near the north, must, for protection, carry on the same until one or the other calls "check-mate." If the game does go on to that length prepare to mourn the passing of a great people.

But—it will not go on. It cannot go on. In the great scheme of things right must prevail and two things indicate the turning of China's tide—the revived national spirit of the younger men and women of China and the proposition of the Szechuan Railroad. One is merely talked of—probably will eventually—the other is in the making. The undertaking of the Szechuan Railroad is on the map of allied cooperation to open up a new territory, make new markets for modern merchandise and increase the productivity of a great land. It is through cooperative reconstruction of this kind that the Western peoples—as well as China's Far Eastern neighbors—must expect to obtain benefit from China in the future. That real lasting benefit can be obtained through such efforts is evidenced by our constructive policy in the Philippines. That the other policy results in reduction of benefits to all concerned is evidenced by conditions in nearly every colony of nearly every other nation.

The world faces a reorganization of China. If the vision of Western peoples is sufficiently clear, no effort will be made to postpone the readjustment. If the task is approached now with courage and with sincerity, a war in the Far East will not eventuate, and a tremendous new market for and to all the world will be developed.

If the Western nations cling to the old idea of forcing in and hanging on, the new spirit in China will cause her people to take things into their own hands and make different arrangements. Self-determination and sovereignty free from trespass are a part of the new order resulting immediately from the great war but more directly from the liberality of education which has been given to or acquired through great effort by the people of central and southern Asia.

Snakes Wear Blankets Inside.

Curator Wilkie of the Melbourne, Australia, zoo, whose collection of animals south of the equator, tells weird tales of the propensity of pythons to eat anything soft and warm. During a period of unusually cold weather a pair of heated woollen blankets were thrown into a cage containing one of the great snakes. In the morning the blankets were gone and the snake was found sleeping the sleep of a gentleman who had dined well the night before.

HONOLULU OFFERS RARE ATTRACTIONS

Peaceful City of Eternal Summer Has Miles of Automobile Roads.

SEA AND MOUNTAIN AIR

Modern Conveniences Combine With Tropical Delights in Beautiful Homes.

The city of Honolulu occupies a plain about ten miles long on the peaceful southeast shore of the island of Oahu, extending inland three or four miles in some places and less than half that in others, according to the varying width of the lowland strip upon which most of the city is built. It is between a range of mountains and the Pacific Ocean, radiating from a natural harbor which has been greatly enlarged by dredging and blasting and which can truthfully be said to never know a real storm.

Unique in the character of its cosmopolitan population, more varied than that of any other American city; in the unchanging mildness of its climate; in its location as an American centre of enterprise and influence in an area bigger than that of the continental United States (for Honolulu, by cable,



Mild ocean breezes sweep this gem of the Pacific all the year around, while the crisp air of the mountains may be enjoyed in automobile trips through the back country.

wireless and steamship, reaches out to the Far East and to the Antipodes); without comparison in its importance as a strategic military and naval centre for America's international welfare, Honolulu is also probably the holder of a world record in the matter of size. As a political division Honolulu is probably the largest city on earth.

The city and county of Honolulu includes all of the island of Oahu (588 square miles) and extends to various other more or less unimportant dots on the map of the Pacific, a thousand or more miles across the sea. What would happen if his Honor the Mayor—Honolulu has the ordinary American system of elective self-government—or the Supervisors of Police Department should feel called upon to exercise their discretionary power in one of these lonesome distant spots may be left to conjecture.

Climate Is "Always June."

A small proportion of the level land under Honolulu's cloud-capped, tree-covered hills is occupied by the business centre. The rest of the city's area is a region of homes and parks. So liberal is the plain upon which the residence section has grown that after one leaves the commercial streets there is no such thing to be seen as two homes adjoining one another wall to wall. Every home along the miles of well paved streets has its garden and its green lawn, and never knows the dulness of any autumn or winter fading. Rare is the home

without palms and ferns and flowers which strewn all the year round to the calls of a climate aptly described as "always June." The business structures are modern. They are steel framed, fireproof—just what one sees in any ordinary American city, and up to date in the numerous conveniences and appointments of modern metropolitan office buildings.

In almost any service, light service, telephone, automobile, hotel and municipal health and sanitation service, Honolulu is far ahead of her sister American cities of several times her size. For ten years she has had cable connections with San Francisco on the one side, and the Orient on the other. Added to it now is a regular wireless service over the 2,100 miles of ocean between Oahu and San Francisco.

How It Looked to Mark Twain.

Seen for the first time from the deck of a steamship, Honolulu looks like a long stretch of beach and waterfront, with a harbor containing more or less shipping, as the case may be—America's sixteen battleship fleet called here and coaled on its cruise around the world; next on shore a section of businesslike buildings and on either side thereof miles of trees, backed by a range of hills broken into by seven valleys or gulches. Above is what Mark Twain described as "a remote summit floating like islands above the cloud rack."

After landing, the newcomer is usually surprised at the modern buildings and the bit disappointing at the narrowness of the streets in the business section so long ago laid out, and then he is delighted beyond expression at the miles of smooth roadways lined with splendid homes. If there is an architectural feature that predominates the larger residence houses it is the lanai, or veranda. Every house has its veranda, evidence of the open air life of the occupants. The most conspicuous and numerous tree in the palm, of many varieties. The most brilliantly colored blossoms, all the year round, are the bougainvillea (purple,



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yellow and red), the poinsettia, poinciana regia, golden shower and hibiscus. There are a hundred or more varieties of the latter, which grows like a weed and blossoms with great profusion. These are the valleys which stand out among the acres of other tropical and semi-tropical plants. They show in the sunlight such bright masses of vivid color that the artist who would give an idea of their strength of coloring must adopt the device of one who sought to show on canvas the molten lava of Kilauea; he made as bright and deep an orange as his mixtures could produce and then placed this riot of color in a dark room with a brilliant masked light trained on the canvas.

Behind Honolulu the residence section is fast extending up the slopes and into the valleys. From the standpoint of one looks at the city from the ocean, there is a striking background—the lights in the homes of those who have built in the higher places. From these magnificent elevated suburbs one looks over all the rest of the city and on to the Pacific Ocean, at whose horizon appear and disappear the steamships connecting Hawaii with Australia and the Far East.

On the car line a little less than four miles from the Honolulu post office is Waikiki beach, famous all over the world as a bathing resort. Here are first class hotels and bath houses and the bathing is enjoyable at all times of the year. Moonlight bathing parties are common,

equipped to transport great numbers of men tremendous distances. There is much to support both these conjectures, for the stones to construct Metalmim must have been transported great distances, and the remains of this midocean Venice, together with other ruins on neighboring islands indicate that in the days long since gone sharp contrasts were furnished to the present lazy, comfortable tropic life.

SURF BOARD RIDING A HAWAIIAN SPORT

Famous Beach at Waikiki the Rendezvous of Natives and Tourists.

Imagine yourself uncertainly poised on a narrow but heavy strip of board, and tilted on the crest of a billow and leaping shoreward with all the bullet-like speed which Pacific Ocean waves are capable of developing, and you have an idea then of the exhilarating sport of surf board riding, which is one of the most popular amusements every month of the year "On the Beach at Waikiki" at Honolulu.

In the old days of Hawaii, when Capt. Cook of the Royal Navy discovered the islands, about the time the American Revolution was in progress, surf board riding in Hawaiian waters was as common as automobile driving to-day. It was the sport not only of kings, but also the people, for men, women and children owned their own surf boards, marking them with their own family emblems, and among themselves in the early mornings and in the late afternoons, or when the family dinner table did not require the use of nets and spears to procure fish supplies, they went to the beach to practice their proficiency in the art of surf board riding that this sport became a source of racing competition, and on gala days when the kings and chiefs presided vast fleets of surf board riders would swim out to the

breakers and race in together, the trophies being numerous and valuable from the standpoint of the ornaments made in that day.

The outrigger canoe, at first used for fishing and for communication between the islands, when in pairs double decked over and used for transportation of warrior armies, also became a source of racing amusement. To-day the outrigger canoes are few, and aside from a small number used by the Hawaiians for fishing purposes, the majority are to be found "On the Beach at Waikiki," where brown skinned paddlers entertain tourists in racing.

The beach at Waikiki has become famous for surf board and outrigger canoe riding, while it is also the place where world champion swimmers have developed, conspicuous among them being Duke Kahanamoku, the Hawaiian who still retains the title of the fastest swimmer in the world. Kahanamoku and members of the Hui Nalu Club are to be seen almost any afternoon in the waters of Waikiki Beach practicing and amusing themselves and developing new material into racing models.

The splendid feature of the famous Waikiki Beach is that the daily average temperature of the water from January to December is 76 degrees, so that swimming, surf riding and canoeing are daily amusements.

At Waikiki Beach are also the fashionable hostilities of Honolulu, the rendezvous of army and navy folk, all numbering officers and men, nearly 20,000; and the crowds of tourists who now make Honolulu their summer and winter objective.

It is also "On the Beach at Waikiki" that many of the features of the great pageant spectacle of the Mid-Pacific Carnival are staged every February, and where next year, in celebration of Washington's birthday, the greatest all-Pacific spectacle will be presented.

Natives and tourists riding surf boards at the beach of Waikiki. This is the favorite sport of the Hawaiians.

for the water is always of a comfortable temperature. Kapoli Park, named after one of Hawaii's queens, is at this beach, also the Honolulu aquarium. The latter contains about the most marvelous collection of fish on earth. It is constantly supplied with the strange shaped and highly colored fish that abound in the depths of the Pacific's tropical waters. Other scenes and places of interest in and about the city are the great Pearl Harbor naval station; the Bishop Museum, which contains probably the greatest Polynesian ethnological collection in the world; the Pal, a bit of scenery of unsurpassed grandeur, and many drive-ways, the longest of which is the trip "round the island," which may be comfortably made by automobile in less than a day.

Besides being notably a residence city, Honolulu is a city of churches and schools. The whole island territory, in fact, is supplied with religious and educational institutions far beyond the average in other places of similar population. This is because of the distinctly missionary character of the early civilization, and because the descendants of the identical families who first landed a hundred years ago, coming around the Horn from Boston to bring Christianity to the Hawaiian, still hold leadership in island affairs, and continue the same policies of benevolence. The leading fraternal societies also flourish all over the islands, and especially in Honolulu, where the Masons, Odd Fellows and Elks are very strong and have fine quarters.

Modern in Spirit.

Politically, Honolulu has been Democratic since annexation, with a strong trend toward non-partisanship in municipal affairs. The city is well in the front of these modern ideas, and the modern spirit of studying problems of municipal administration, and influential civic bodies are constantly seeking for the betterment of the local government. A majority of the electorate is Hawaiian and part Hawaiian. They divided, on becoming American citizens,



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into the two great American parties. The game of politics was not new to them, for Hawaii was a constitutional monarchy, with an elected Legislature, two generations ago. Close to Honolulu are several large sugar plantations, with their mills. The production of sugar has been brought to great scientific perfection in Hawaii, and these thousands of acres of growing cane and their great mills for grinding represent the best there is in sugar growing and mill machinery. The Honolulu Iron Works, in competition with all the world in the successful bidder for contracts for big sugar mills in Formosa and the Philippines, so that Honoluluans enjoy the strange spectacle of their related community, far from the source of mineral supply of any kind, shipping great cargoes of iron and steel machinery to other ports. Hawaiian sugar men are developing the industry in the Philippines.

The very rapid growth of trans-Pacific trade has resulted in constantly increasing efficiency of the steamship service, and this the greatest of oceanic. Very few of the modern vessels plying the Pacific fall to call at Honolulu, which has been most aptly called "The Cross Roads of the Pacific." As a result of the constant succession of steamers both to and from the Orient as well as the vessels which make the islands their objective point, the Territory has a most interesting variety of arrivals averaging twice a week.

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AUSTRALIA STIRRED BY U.S. INVASION

Movements Afoot to Hold Far East Business.

Special Correspondence of the Far Eastern Section of THE SUN.

STOWERS, Australia, Aug. 1.—While American bankers are debating the commercial possibilities of the Antipodes and the establishment of branch houses throughout the islands, particularly in the industrial cities of Australia, the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney has opened a branch office at Denham, New South Wales.

The Australian Government has under consideration a proposal to introduce a measure to combat the alleged dumping by American steel companies of their products in this country. The charge is made that the American companies are flooding the Newcastle, New South Wales, market with the steel in an effort to cripple the works there. Demand has been made for the protection of the New South Wales steel industry and the measure to advance the general tariff has been proposed. Until now no action has been taken on the proposal.

The Australian and State Government also are considering a plan to join in making an advance of \$400 a ton on refined copper f. o. b.

Manufacture of industrial alcohol is one of the newest industries in Australia. Plans have been made by an Australian syndicate with large resources for the establishment of a plant in Papua.

Complaint has been made in New South Wales over the sale of 3,000,000 bushels of wheat by the Minister of Agriculture without inviting public competition or public bidding. As a result a commission has been appointed to conduct an investigation of the sale. In the new syndicate, the wheat for the total of 4,000,000 bushels, valued at \$55,000. This is half of the amount produced a year ago, 8,000,000 bushels with a valuation of \$110,000. The yield for the year 1918-19 was 10,000,000 bushels, valued at \$175,000. One year ago the yield for the first half of the year was 45,000,000 bushels and it was valued at \$750,000.

Losses in wages in Australia, due to strikes, labor troubles and general unrest, are estimated at \$10,000,000. The situation is now improving.

Japan Opposes Consortium.

The American proposal for organizing a consortium for Chinese loans, according to the Tokio Nichi-nichi, will encounter many a difficulty before it is realized. The Japanese as well as the British Government is opposed to the idea of surrendering the vested rights in the new syndicate, the paper says. The Chinese president, Mr. Sun Yat-sen, has recently intimated that he strongly opposes the placing of the Chinese railways under the control of the new organization.

Though the Oriental market, especially that in China, may be of vital interest to Japan, Viscount Ishii does not believe that those interests are being endangered by the American participation in the industrial exploitation of China for the reason that, however much the American capitalists may be tempted, they cannot be considered as aspiring to the greater part of their capital into enterprises in that country to such an extreme degree that no other country, not to speak of Japan, can compete with them in that line.

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VISCOUNT ISHII OPTIMISTIC.

Has No Fear America Will Monopolize Chinese Market.

Viscount Ishii, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, who returned to Japan on leave of absence, stated in an interview given recently to a representative of the Japan Advertiser that he had an entirely optimistic view in regard to the relations between the United States and Japan. He said that there is no collision of vital interests between the two countries on any problem whatever, although propaganda talks about a Japan-American war of things of that kind may make some people believe once in a while that the relations between the two nations are greatly strained.

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